Newport Mercury.

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Newport Mercury.

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WM. & J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

TERMS.

Two DOLLARS per annum—$1 in advance.

No Paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editors) until arrearages are paid.

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QUILLS.

Wm. & J.H. Barber,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE Assortment of QUILLS, from 67 Cents to $3 per hundred.

A L S O,

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Of every description, and price.

LIKEWISE,

Writing Paper from $20 to $3 per ream: Letter Do. of various kinds and Wrapping Paper.

ALMANACKS, FOR 1830,

all kinds, by the Dozen, or Single.

Books & Stationary

SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind in use in Town and the County, consisting of Geographies of all kinds;—Walker's Dictionaries; Daboll's, Colburn's and Staniford's Arithmetics; Murray's and Ingersoll's Grammar; N. York Expositor; Murray's Reader, Sequel and Exercises; Whelpley's Compend: History of the U. S. for Schools.

Newport, Jan. 30.

Retailing Molasses.

A VERY superior lot of MOLASSES, for Retailing.—*Also*, NEW RUM by the Hhd. or Barrel.—*Likewise*, A few Pieces Russia DUCK.

FOR SALE, BY
J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, Dec. 19.

GEORGE G. KING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFERS his professional services to the Public.—Office, in the Building of the R. I. Union Bank.

Newport, Feb. 13.

COMMODORE PERRY

AN ORIGINAL PORTRAIT of COM. PERRY, by *STUART*, is for sale at the Store of A. J. ALLEN, No. 12, State-Street, Boston.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1830.

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.

DANIEL ANDERSON and NICHOLAS ALGER, both of the Town and County of Newport, Ropemakers, in company, under the firm of ANDERSON & ALGER, have this day made an Assignment of all their property and effects to the Subscribers, to be distributed amongst the Creditors of the late firm of Anderson, Lewis & Co. and the creditors of said Anderson & Alger.

All persons indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims, to present them to

SANFORD BELL,
HENRY Y. CRANSTON, } *Assignees*

Newport, Feb. 3, 1830.

Rope-Walk at Auction.

On THURSDAY, April 15th, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on the premises,

ALL the interest of ANDERSON & ALGER in and to the Rope Walk, and all the apparatus connected therewith, lately improved by them.—Immediately after, all their interest in the Lot of Land and Dwelling-house they now occupy, situated near said Rope-Walk.—The Conditions of the Sale may be known, and the premises examined anytime, on application to

SANFORD BELL,
H. Y. CRANSTON, } *Assignees*

Newport, Feb. 3.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THOMAS STACEY, jun. has this day made an Assignment of all his property and effects to the Subscribers for the benefit of the Creditors of said Stacey.—All persons indebted to said STACEY, are requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them to

A. V. ALLEN,
JOSHUA SAYER, } *Assignees*

Newport, Feb. 5. 1830.

NEW GOODS.

OPENED this Day, a large Lot of CALICOES, fast colours, at 9d and 14 cts.; New Calicoes in remnants, also by the pound and bunch; and a complete assortment of bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, some 1 1-4 yard wide.—For Sale, by

WM. J. TILLEY.

Newport, Feb. 13.

Wm. James Tilley,

HAVING now completed taking an account of his Stock, has determined to clear out with the following:

Nice Plush for hoods and trimmings, of every description, at 33 cts. the yd.; nice black worsted Hose, at 33 & 37 cts. the pair; American Ginghams, good colours, 10 cents the yd.; good blue Chex for 10 cents; good black and white Leghorn Bonnetts $1 50 each; nice Silk Vestings, worth 9s, for only 75 cts.; black Bombazeen, quite good, 25 cts the yd.; long black silk Mitts at 25 cents the pair, which will make two short pairs; long white kid gloves at 25 cts. that will make one pair mitts besides the gloves; a lot of Cords, Gimps and braids, for about nothing.

Newport, Feb. 13.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Subscriber until the 6th day of March next, at noon, for the delivery of

14,000 PERCHES OF ROUGH STONE,

and placing the same in the Pier now constructing in the Harbor of Stonington, Conn. The whole work to be completed by the 1st of November, 1830.

The plan and projection of the proposed work may be seen at the Office of the Subscriber in Stonington Borough, where any information touching the subject may be obtained.

G. TRUMBULL, *Superind't.*

Stonington, Jan. 15, 1830.

BRICKS WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st day of March next, for the supply at Fort Adams, Newport Harbour, R. I. of

500,000 COMMON BRICKS.

These Bricks must be cast in moulds of such size as to average, when burned, 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 1-4 inches. They must be of the best quality of Merchantable Bricks. The proportion of salmon, or pale Bricks, must not exceed one-eighth of the whole; and no soft or very pale Bricks will be received.—The proportion of arch bricks must not exceed one-eighth of the whole; and none of these that are much warped, will be received. The proportion of broken Bricks must not exceed two per cent. At least 50,000 to be delivered by the 1st day of June next, and the remainder in the course of the Summer and Autumn of the Year, at such periods as may best suit the convenience of the Contractor, provided there is always on hand the supply requisite for the progress of the work.

Before forming the Contract a fair sample will be required to be deposited in the Engineer Office at Fort Adams, which, should it prove satisfactory, will govern in the inspection of the several deliveries.

Payments will be made, if required, on each cargo duly inspected and received.

All communications touching this subject, to be directed to Br't Col. Joseph G Totten, U. S. Eng'rs. Newport, R. I.

JOS. G. TOTTEN, *Lt. Col. Eng'rs.*
Brevet Col.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbour, January 22d, 1830.

2000 PERCHES OF GRANITE

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st of March next, for the delivery at Fort Adams, Newport Harbour, R. I. of

2000 PERCHES OF GRANITE.

The Stones must be of large size and durable quality, and split with good beds and faces. A sample which will be referred to in all inspections, may be seen at the Fort. They are to be delivered on one of the wharfs at the Fort, between the 1st of April and the 31st of December, 1830.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above quantity not less than 500 perches.

JOS. G. TOTTEN, *Lt. Col. Eng'rs*
Brevet Col.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbour, January 22d, 1830.

Wm. James Tilley,

HAS just finished taking an account of his Stock, and finding he has on hand too much of many articles to make it profitable in keeping;—Among them are, Buttons of every description, Suspenders, Ribbons, Cambrics, Silk Velvets, Plushes, Laces, all kinds of Cords; pink, green and white Sattins; Calicoes; black Italian Crapes;—and many other articles, all of which shall be sold for half their worth.

W. J. T. has at least from Fifty to 100 dozen GLOVES, some 5, 10, 12 1-2, 17 and 25 cents the pair, and if the Ladies think them not cheap, a belt will be given gratis.

Poetry.

WE MET WHEN LIFE AND HOPE WERE NEW.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

We met when life and hope were new,
When all we looked on smiled;
And Fancy's wand around us threw
Enchantments—sweet as wild!
Ours were the light and bounding hearts
The world had yet to wring;
The bloom—that when it once departs,
Can know no second spring!

What though our love was never told,—
Or breathed in sighs alone;
By signs that would not be controlled,
Its growing strength was shown;
The touch, that thrilled us with delight;
The glance—by art untamed;
In one short moon, as brief as bright,
That tender truth proclaimed!

We parted, chilling looks among
My inmost soul was bowed;
And blessings died upon my tongue,
I dared not breathe aloud;
A pensive smile, serene and bland,
One thrilling glance—how vain!
A pressure of thy yielding hand;
We never met again!

Yet still a spell was in thy name,
Of magic power to me,
That bade me strive for wealth and fame,
To make me worthy thee!
And long, thro' many an after year,
When boyhood's dream had flown,
With nothing left to hope or fear,
I loved, in silence, on!

More sacred ties, at length, are ours,
As dear as those of yore;
And later joys, like autumn-flowers,
Have bloomed for us once more!
But never canst thou be again,
What once thou wert to me;
I glory in another's chain—
And thou'rt no longer free.

The stream of life glides calmly on,
(A prosperous lot is thine,)
Too brightly, that it did not join
The turbid waves of mine?
Yet oh! could fondest love relume
Joy's sunshine on my brow,
There scarce can be a happier doom
Than I might boast of now!

REMEMBERED MUSIC.

There was a song I dearly loved,
In boyhood's happy hours—
In the joyousness of youth, I proved
Its fascinating powers:
It was a witching melody,
Like the music of a dream;
As sadly sweet as minstrelsy
Sighs o'er a summer stream.

But when the smiling years flew by,
And cares came thronging on—
When life looked on a clouded sky,
Where not a sunbeam shone—
Ah! then the warblings of that song
With deeper thrillings came,
For they awakened memories hoarded long,
And breathed of a treasured name.

Within my breast still lingering,
These hallowed visions dwell;
As mournful echoes fondly cling
Around the minster-bell;
The Sabbath vesper chime will cease,
It sounds be hushed at last—
But ne'er will come my bosom's peace,
'Till I forget the past.

This heart—this care-worn heart of mine,
Responds that melting strain;
As Æolian strings at day's decline,
To night-winds wake again;
The harp will sigh to Zephyr's kiss,
Till all its chords decay—
And that song will call up thoughts of bliss,
'Till memory fades away!

"HAVE PATIENCE YET."

"Oh, what a long—a gloomy night!
When will the morning wake?
When will Hope's rays of dawning light,
Upon this darkness break.

"I see no promise of the morn—
No light—no friendly shore!
Too much already I have borne,
I will endure no more!"

Thus sorrow spoke—when one replied:
"Oh, speak not, dearest, thus:
Have I not suffer'd by thy side?
There still is hope for us.

"How bright Love's star had ne'er been known,
Had Fortune's sun not set;
Hath it not brightly, sweetly shone?
Then, oh! have patience yet."

Miscellany.

FOOD!—From the tenth number of the Journal of Health, we make the following extract:—

"To the question which has been frequently put to us—What quantity of food is best adapted to the preservation of health?—no satisfactory answer can be given, without a reference to the habits, occupation, and age of each individual; the degree of health he enjoys; as well as to the season of the year, and other circumstances.—As a general rule, it will be found, that those who exercise much in the open air, or follow laborious occupations, will demand a larger amount of food, than the indolent or the sedentary. Young persons, also, commonly require more than those advanced in years; and the inhabitants of cold, more than those of warm climates. We say his is a general rule; for very many exceptions are to be found in each of these particulars. Thus, we not unfrequently find that one individual requires more food to support his system than another of the same frame of body and trade, and who partakes of the same degree of exercise. In fact, one person will support his strength, or even become more robust upon the same quantity of food which will occasion in another debility and emaciation.

Every person arrived at the age of maturity, or even before, should be able to judge for himself, as to the quantity of food proper for each meal, as well as to the frequency with which it should be repeated during the day. Few appear however, to be aware of the important fact, that the body is nourished, not in proportion to the amount, or even the nutritious qualities of the food which is consumed, but to the quantity which the stomach actually digests.—All beyond this disorders the stomach; and if the excess be frequently indulged in, the latter becomes finally incapable of converting into nutriment even a sufficiency for the support of the system. Most persons act as though the strength, vigour, and health of the body rise in proportion to the load of food they are capable of forcing daily into the stomach; and hence overfeeding is the common error, at least in our own country. A slight deficiency of food is, however, far less injurious than too great an amount. The old maxim, "If health be your object, rise from the table before the appetite is sated," is founded in truth; and though the Epicure will sneer at it, yet, were he wisely to adhere to it, he would save himself from many a gloomy hour of pain and suffering.

When the stomach is not labouring under disease, and the individual is otherwise in health, the natural appetite is one of the very best guides."

We copy the following article from the "OHIO CLINTONIAN," as the observations of the editor relative to those who complain of what a Newspaper *does not contain*, will particularly apply to some persons in our vicinity:—

"PRINTERS.—If there be comfort—if there is any thing in this life, which can be termed REAL enjoyment, in whatever shape or form it may present itself, the printers are universally debarred from partaking in it.—I mean those who are printers indeed, such as have to write, read proofs, work at press, chop wood, make fires, &c. &c. and perform all the menial duties of a printing office. Where an individual is independent, [and I never knew a printer to be rich] has leisure, time and ability, he can certainly derive a share of comfort and gratification, because he is ever on the pursuit of knowledge, and placed in this situation, has time to acquire it. But it is quite different with the other class. They are placed in no enviable situation. With the drudgery they have to perform, they are continually subject to the frowns and caprices of their subscribers—and in their attempts to please, nine cases out of ten they fail.—They have all manner of persons to suit, from the Statesman down to the most perfect IGNORAMUS in the streets. If in politics, they should happen to be neutral, they are condemned for not taking an active part; and if they do, in favor of any particular individual, they are sure to incur the displeasure of the friends of the other party,—and thus, placed between 'two fires,' they are obliged to avow themselves the supporter of some individual, even though it should be in direct violation of their own feelings and sense of propriety. Others again prefer no intermeddling whatever in political affairs. Some are altogether in favor of the agricultural interests of the country, and wish a paper devoted exclusively to the discussion of these topics. On entering a printing office, each individual has his complaint to lay in. The politician complains, because there is too little of a political nature. The farmer, because too much space is occupied in the discussion of politics. The mechanic, because there is nothing that immediately interests him, or particularly relates to his business. The literary man, because it is not wholly occupied in statements of the progress of the literature of the country. And the ladies or old women, because it is not wholly occupied with things miraculously marvellous—descriptions of ghosts witches, hobgoblins, and tales of love and murder, blood and thunder, &c.—And to "cap the climax" an individual steps in, and complains because the printer has the impudence to publish advertisements!!!—without which they would soon die beggars.

The best way, since we fail in all attempts, is to be sure of pleasing one—YOUR HUMBLE SELF.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

The proper Mode of conducting Missions to the Heathen has lately become a consideration of deep interest to the religious community. In the year 1823 a discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Harris before the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America, in which he stated that the most likely method of leading the savages to the knowledge and acknowledgement of the truth of Christianity, was to admit of *them*, what St. Paul said of others, that they "have need to be taught which be the first principles of the doctrine of Christ," before its mysterious and profound. "The sower may go forth bearing precious seed; but ere he can return again rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him, the wilds must be cleared, and the soils broken up, and the soil tilled; for he who scatters his grain in the deep and dark forest cannot expect a thriving growth nor a productive harvest." But the late Preacher before the Society assails this opinion, in the temper which distinguishes the "Letters of Canonicus to Dr. Channing," and insists that the ignorant Heathen are best enlightened in the *evidences* of the Christian religion, and most rationally led to a *faith* in it, by begining with the inculcation of the sublime doctrines. The only effectual way to attempt the conversation of the Heathen, is, at once to preach to them, and urge upon their acceptance the distinguishing doctrines of the Gospel, *especially the incarnation of the Son of God, and his vicarious sufferings and death.*"

It is not for us to decide between these learned Doctors: we can only exclaim with Dr. WATTS.

"Behold how Christains disagree,
The Publican and Pharisee!"

In the House of Representatives of the U. S. on the 12th inst. on the proposition to abolish the office of *draftsman*, Col. R. M. Johnston, of Kentucky, made the following appeal to the good sense of the House:

"Mr. Johnson said, if maps were unnecessary, why hang them up in the House? why hang them up in the committee rooms, why have maps at all? If they were not necessary, he came to the conclusion that geographical, and particularly topographical information, was useless. If the information was necessary, then it was a question whether the House should have the officer, or whether they should get the information by contract. It was proved that by contract it would cost more. The corps of Topographical Engineers could not furnish it. They had other labors to perform, which occupied the whole of their time. He had been waiting the whole of the session for a result of their labor by which he could call for some information relative to building bridges, &c.—Why have the Library?—It was unnecessary. Why not dispense with one regular meal?—we could get along without it. Why not say that two members of Congress would do the whole business—we do not want 216. Why not dispense with some of the boys about the House, if they were to screw down in this manner. Opposition to this measure, or similar measures, was no evidence of opposition to retrenchment.—He must be ruled by the dictates of his judgment. He was satisfied that the House was in need of the information furnished by the draftsman, and he was convinced that it could not be obtained so well in any other manner."

The Edinburgh "Scotsman" contains a very able article, the object of which is to prove that England owes the want of a system of National Education to her Established Church. Some part of her system of education must, however, be excellent, to have produced so much learning, developed so much genius, prepared so much transcendant oratory of every kind, and to be attended with national power and fame in every department, almost unexampled and unrivalled.

It was an Irish gentleman, we believe who said "he wished to die, for the sake of hearing the world speak well of him." Every American statesman must be content to await his final exit, to know that any merit can be allowed, or any justice done to him, by political antagonists.

The New-York Evening Journal is worked off on a new American press, the invention of Mr. S. Fairlamb of that city. The sheets are impressed at the rate of 1000 per hour. The press, says the Journal, is on an entire different plan, we believe, from any other press ever invented—the *bed* being nearly perpendicular, instead of horizontal. The sheets are taken from below, and carried by fingers and cords, upon the *platin*, which then closes upon the former, and the impression is made. The sheets are then discharged below. The whole is done by the turning of a crank, and a man and two boys are all that are required to work the press

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22.
LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 15th of January.

The President's Message to Congress appears to have made a very favourable impression in Great Britain. The papers generally speak of it in terms of commendation. The London Courier of the 7th contains the Message at length and an editorial article on the subject, the concluding part of which we subjoin :—

"Our limits do not permit our entering today on the further topics of the President's Message. His language in regard to the Indian tribes discovers equal consideration and sympathy, and, when taken in connection with the general moderation of the Speech, and more particularly its tone of amity towards this country, it affords a striking proof of the hazard of forming a judgement of a public man from popular rumour."

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

Letters from Madrid (says the London Courier of the 13th) state that Ferdinand and his advisers have held of late frequent meetings on the subject of Spanish America. Some of the Ministers have, it is said, endeavoured to account for the failure of General Barradas by accidental causes, and urge a second attempt to recover that country and those mines which once formed the brightest gem in the royal diadem. In support of their advice they dwell on the continued dissensions subsisting, not only in Mexico, but in Colombia, Buenos Ayres, and Peru. "True," say their colleagues in office, "dissension exist, and are likely to continue, amidst a people so new to the possession of independence; but unfortunately, as soon as an expedition from Spain appears on their coast, instead of hailing it as the harbinger of peace, and of deliverance from civil broils, they suspend their internal divisions, and rise up against it as one man." The weight of such arguments, and, still more, the deficiency of the sinews of war, will, it is thought at Madrid, prevent any repetition of attempts *a la Barradas*.

The London Courier, in an article on the present state of affairs in Portugal, says:—"We are far from advocating precipitation in a case of much intricacy and difficulty, but we have no hesitation in delivering an opinion that an important advance will be made towards the re-establishment of things on something like a stable and intelligible footing, whenever it can be ascertained that England has pronounced her own decision as to her internal administration, in a way that cannot be misconstrued or mistaken."

A London Correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury says there is little doubt of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald's intention of retiring from office, and that it is [illegible] Mr. Herries will succeed him. [illegible] Mr. Huskisson is talked of [illegible].

[illegible] volume of the Memoirs and Correspondence of Mr. Jefferson had been published in England. One of the London critics remarks, "without these Memoirs the history of our own country, during a remarkable period, is [illegible]."

[illegible] Copenhagen, 27th December [illegible] that the Sound was completely covered with ice.

[illegible] were to [illegible] Bourges.

[illegible] had arrived at Toulon [illegible].

One of the London papers mentions [illegible] and four thousand [illegible] are employed to remove [illegible] in Paris.

The Brighton Gazette states that a [illegible] of opinion exists between the Premier and the King, relative to the affairs of Portugal, the former being [illegible] recognising the authority of Don Miguel, and the latter opposed to the measure.

[illegible] Two plans had been [illegible] Algiers. The one [illegible] with the necessary [illegible], to persuade the Viceroy of Egypt to place at our disposal a body of troops sufficient to be [illegible]. In this case we should [illegible] materiel, but we [illegible] the health of our [illegible] climate to which they are not [illegible]. It is said that the last plan has been preferred, and that it was the [illegible] of the mission of M. [illegible] at Alexandria. That officer [illegible] at Toulon. After having [illegible] the instructions of the Government, he will return to Gen. Guilleminot at Constantinople, going by way of Alexandria, [illegible] he will have another [illegible] with the Viceroy.

[illegible] have arrived from M. Mortemart in answer to the instructions [illegible] courier, who set out for St. Petersburgh at the same time as M. Matuschewitz. No part of their contents [illegible], but it has seemed singular that the Russian Ambassador has not received at the same time any news from his Court respecting the affairs of Greece. However, the courier of M. Mortemart departed some days after the arrival of M. Matuschewitz.—This delay would lead us to believe that the Russian Cabinet is more than undecided respecting the proposal of France and England. If that Cabinet were favorable to the pretension of Prince Leopold and the new boundaries of Greece, it would have been as speedy in its answer as M. de Mortemart in sending his despatches to his own cabinet.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1830.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a report of the Commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund.

The Senate then (about half-after 12 o'clock) proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and continued with closed door until past 3 o'clock and then adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 16,

Mr. Hayne, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred so much of the Message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to the Navy, reported, in part, a bill for the establishment of the office of Surgeon General of the Navy, which was read and ordered to pass a second reading.

Mr. Smith of Md. from the same Committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "an act making appropriations for certain fortifications for the for the year 1830," reported it with an amendment.

After the transaction of some unimportant subjects, and the consideration of executive business, an adjournment took place.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The bill from the House of Representatives, "making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830," was read the second time and referred to the Committee of Finance.

The bill from the House of Representatives, "making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1830," was considered in Committee of the Whole, and it having undergone a verbal amendment, was passed to a third reading.

After nearly three hours of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Hayne, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill prescribing the duties and regulating the compensations of Pursers in the Navy.

Mr. Hayne, from the same Committee presented a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, covering a plan for the Naval peace establishment of the United States.

The bill granting a pension to David Meade Randolph, and the bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department for the year 1830, were severally read the third time and passed.

After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate resumed, as the special order, the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution for suspending the surveys of the Public Lands, when Mr. Holmes commenced his speech in support of the resolution, and in reply to Messrs. Benton and Hayne, and continued to a late hour when the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 19.

A Report was received from the Secretary of War, on the subject of desertions in the army, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate. Mr. Benton gave notice, that he would, on Monday or Tuesday next, ask leave to introduce a bill providing for the abolishment of unnecessary duties, and to improve the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation of the United States." Several bills were ordered to a third reading; and the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, for the year 1830, was read the third time, and passed.—Mr Holmes concluded his speech, commenced the day before, on Mr. Foot's resolution for suspending the surveys of the Public Lands; when the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, Feb. 15.

Amongst the numerous petitions presented to the House this morning, was one by Mr. Mercer, from Jas Monroe, late President of the United States, for a settlement of his claims against the government, for services and expenditures in the public service abroad, which on motion of Mr. Archer, was referred to a select committee.

Another of the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Goodenow, from the ladies of Steubenville, Ohio, against the forcible removal of the Indians beyond the limits of the United States. On presenting this petition.

Mr. Goodenow begged leave to say on the subject of the petition, that he was himself perfectly a non-committal; but from respect for the ladies who forwarded this petition, he moved that it be printed.

Mr. Dorsey called for the reading of the petition.

The petition was then read by the Clerk, and the question being put on printing it, was decided in the affirmative —ayes 66, noes 40.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Md. it was.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing on the navy pension roll of the United States, the widows of the officers, seamen and marines, who were on board the U. S. ship Hornet at the time of her loss.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instruced to inquire into the expediency of so amending the rules and articles of war, as to provide, that where an officer, commanding in chief the army of the U. States, or any separate corps therof, shall be the accuser and prosecutor of any officer under his command, the detail of the Court Martial for the trial of such officer shall be made by the President of the United States, and the decision of the Court referred directly to him.

An engrossed bill, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers, and for other purposes," was read a third time and passed.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Judiciary Bill.

Mr. Huntington addressed the committee at considerable length against the bill, after which the committee rose, and

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. De Witt to dismiss the Draftsman employed in the service of the House, when.

Mr. Wickliffe rose and addressed the House in favor of the motion, until the expiration of the hour.

THE JUDICIARY.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cambreleng in the Chair, and took up the Judiciary Bill.

Mr. Huntington concluded his remarks against the bill, in a speech of more than an hour.

Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, followed, and addressed the committee at considerable length against the bill.

Mr. Boulden, of Virginia, next took the floor, but yielded it for a motion to rise; when the committee rose, and.

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The House resumed the consideration of the proposition, which has already occupied portions of several days in the House of Representatives, for rescinding the resolution authorising the employment of a draftsman for this House and its Committees.

The hour allotted to the discussion of resolutions having expired, the House, leaving this question still undecided, passed to the orders of the day.

THE JUDICIARY.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cambreleng in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to extend the Judiciary system.

The question on Mr. Strong's amendment was decided in the negative; and then, on the motion of Mr. Wickliffe, the Committee rose, and.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

The bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the sloop of war Hornet, was ordered to a third reading.

The resolution abolishing the office of Draftsman was further discussed.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cambreleng in the Chair, on the bill to extend the Judiciary system—the debate on which continued until the House adj.

Friday, Feb. 19.

The bill for the relief of the widows, &c. of the seamen lost in the ship Hornet was passed—ayes 138, nays 42.

The Judiciary bill was taken up, and Mr. Wickliffe's amendment, adding three Judges of the Supreme Court, was rejected.

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill authorizing the subscription, on the part of the United States, for three thousand shares of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road Company, which was twice read and appropriately referred.

Mr. Verplanck submitted a resolution for the improvement of the Hall, by rendering it better adapted for the purposes of hearing; which was agreed to.

The resolution to abolish the office of Draftsman, was again considered, and the House was addressed until the expiration of the hour, by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts.

The bill for the better organization of Courts Martial, was read a third time, and passed; and the fortification appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The principal part of the remainder of the sitting was devoted to private business.

The claim of Mrs. Decatur, on account of the destruction of the Frigate Philadelphia by her husband, the late Commodore Decatur, was brought under the notice of the House, in Committee of the Whole, Mr Drayton in the chair; a bill having been previously reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, on that interesting subject. Mr. Miller offered an amendment, embracing, in its provisions, the officers and crew of the boats detached from the Syren, in support of the daring expedition of Commodore Decatur. Mr. Hoffman opposed the amendment until the Committe rose.

A Message was received from the President of the U. S. respecting the accounts of Wm. B. Lawrence, as charge d'Affairs of the U. S. to Great-Britain. The Message was read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs,—and the House then adjourned.

BY MAILS.

NEW-ORLEANS, FEB. 3.

Arrived at the Balize, on Monday last, the U. S. ship Falmouth, Com. Elliot last from Tampico, having on board Mr. Poinsett minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico, J. Mason, Jr. Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Duncan of New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 20.
EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

Captain Harvey, of the ship Dumfries from Cadiz, informs the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, that on the 14th of January, *ten pirates*, Frenchmen and Spaniards, were EXECUTED at Cadiz, they having captured the long missing ship Topaz, of Boston, and murdered every soul on board! Of this horrid deed they made a full confession, as also of enormities equally great, committed upon an english vessel. The capt. of the pirate vessel was confined at Gibraltar, and an English frigate had proceeded to bring him to Cadiz for trial. Capt. H. states that a more daring and hardened set of villains never appeared in human form, and that they met their fate with the greatest indifference.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 22.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—By the schooner Comet, Hutchinson, at Philadelphia, in twenty-two days from Vera Cruz, letters have been received in this city to the 26th ult. The following is an extract from one of them, of the 21st.—

"Since our last respects of the 21st ult. a political change, and it is hoped a reform, has been achieved here by the party opposed to Guerrero and his ministry, in a very successful and generally satisfactory manner. The new government is recognized by all the principal states. The present ministry inspires much confidence, and since Santa Anna has voluntarily resigned his public employments there is every hope that peace and tranquility will be preserved."

Business had resumed some more activity at Vera Cruz.

February 23.

Canton Papers.—We have been favored with the Canton Register of the 2d and 18th June. A great inundation with high tides, was experienced the first week of that month. The streets of Canton were navigated with boats, the houses in most places being two to three feet under water. In the adjoining villages, it was estimated that from two to three thousand persons had perished and the destruction was great.—The silk districts suffered materially.—The general calamity was most distressing, and fresh accounts of disasters were daily received from the interior. The loss of property was conjectured to exceed that by the great fire in 1822.

A frigate, belonging to the King of Cochin China, built on the European model, had arrived at Canton.

N. Y. Mc. Adv.

Mr. Clay.—The Ex-Secretary has been received at New-Orleans, as appears from the Journals of that city, with enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and regard on the part of the inhabitants. His entrance into the theatres was welcomed by loud cheers and plaudits.—The masters of the vessels in port assembled on the 30th ult in a body, and deputed a committee to wait on him in their name, as the "Champion of Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," and express "their unfeigned esteem for his private virtues, and consideration for his invaluable services to the country."—They further resolved to fire a salute, and display their flags at the mast-head of their vessels.

HAYTI.—Advices from Port-au-Prince of the 30th ult. brought by the schooner Oristella, arrived at this port state that the Spanish frigate Casilda from Havana had been at Port-au-Prince for a fortnight, having landed an Ambassador who had authority to demand restitution of what was formerly the Spanish part of the Island. This was of course refused. A blockade was apprehended.

From Captain Ricketson, of the brig Soto, from Buenos Ayres, we learn that every thing remained quiet under Gov. Rosas, who has been recently elected to fill that station. Produce high and scarce—imports dull and in abundance.

THE OYSTER WAR.—The Assembly of New Jersey have passed a bill for the protection of the oyster grounds claimed by that State opposite Staten Island. One of the provisions of the bill authorizes the use of fire arms to repel trespassers. The bill is before the Council.

Gen. Harrison, late Minister of the United States to the Republic of Colombia, has arrived in Washington.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1830.

CONGRESS.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday last. In the House, the discussion on the resolution to abolish the office of Draftsman, was continued. The bill for the relief of Susan Decatur and others, was debated until the House adjourned.—There appears to be much doubt whether this bill will pass in any shape.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Judicial Court of this State, will commence its March term in this town on Monday next.

Washington's Birth-Day.—The Anniversary of the birth "of the Father of his Country," was noticed here on Monday last, by the display of colours from the flag staffs at Fort-Wolcott, at Liberty-tree, &c. The Artillery Company, commanded by Col. Clarke, paraded on the occasion, and fired a national salute from their field-pieces.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

The Debate in the Senate of the U. S. on Mr. Foot's resolution, it will be perceived from our Congressional journal, is still going on;—and the National Intelligencer, of Saturday last, remarks, that it "does not diminish in interest, as is shewn by the still crowded lobby and galleries of that body, if other evidence were wanting. Mr. Noble, of Indiana, has the floor for Monday. Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, (who rose nearly at the same moment with Mr. N.) will probably follow him; and other Senators are supposed to be prepared to take their share in the debate."

A letter from Washington, dated Feb. 13th, says,—"Com. Creighton arrived in this city a few days ago. This gallant officer was ordered home, some months since, upon charges of maltreatment to his officers. What grounds exist for these charges I know not; but in the papers you will learn, from the correspondence between him and his officers, in what high estimation they hold him."

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

At the commencement of that eight years war which seperated this Country from England, this State saw the tempest of ruin rolling towards her, which she not only dared to meet, but through the whole course of that war, the State defended liberty with dignity; although the County of Newport, with the exception of two towns, were for a considerable part of that time in possession of the enemy, yet in those days of public trial and private distress, the State [illegible] unfaltering in her course, exhibiting such a manly attitude, such inflexibility and constancy of purpose, such unity in council, and such a degree of intelligence in comprehending the immense importance of the cause for which they were contending,—displayed an imposing moral grandeur open to the contemplation of the most common capacities.

A distinct and comprehensive view of the then relative condition of the State, cannot be so well understood unless considered exegetically. This, like all the Colonies, were under seperate and distinct governments, each depending upon her own energy, and in fact, during other embarrassments incident to war, the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut had passed ridiculous laws establishing a land embargo. This State was compelled by her relative condition in 1779, to pass a countervailing act of the like import.—To meet the great expences of the war, prosecuted with much military ardour, large supplies of money were indispensible, and so early as 1777, the State, depending solely on her own resources, had hired $789,332, without a thought at that time of making a charge against the United States. But the material of war demanded much larger supplies of money, insomuch that excluding altogether the several emissions of paper, the State hired money and laid taxes during that eight years, to the amount of (in specie value) $1,732,748

By order of the General Assembly, in 1800, the Gen. Treasurer reported the contingent expences of the State to be $6,000 per ann. which for eight years is $48,000, which deducted, leaves $1,684,748

This State received from the U. States $200,000, but this sum was insufficient to satisfy claims still due at that time, of private individual creditors, to whom the State was responsible for services and supplies in aid of the common cause, and to whom individual transfers were made of this $200,000; but which was insufficient to extinguish these claims by the sum of about $170,000, which added makes $1,854,748

From this sum, it is proper to deduct the whole amount of hired money, because that constituted a part of those individual claims, which hired money amounted to $808,533, leaving the sum of $1,046,215

From this last sum deduct the amount declared by the U. S. Commissioners in 1803, to be due to the State, $299,511

From which it appears, that this last remaining sum, of $746,704 the State expended, more than if there had been no war, and which is forever lost to the State.

The above facts are taken from the printed schedules, with considerable care and attention. And that no fallacy should have place, the money from Feb. 1777, is reduced to specie value by the scale of depreciation; if any errors exist, they may be very readily detected. T.

A project is proposed in the Massachusetts Legislature, to relinquish a small part of the tax on Banks, and provide a fund for the redemption of bills of Banks that may become insolvent

BRIGHTON BANK.—The Committee appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature to examine into the concerns of the Brighton Bank, made their Report on Monday last. The Committee state, that the stockholders of the Bank are indebted to a greater amount than the whole of the capital stock paid in. Of these, Sherman Leland owes $68,350, and Ralph Huntington $23,024; and that they are endorsers for each other. The conduct of the Bank appears by the report, to have been an outrageous violation of its Charter. The Report concludes with the following paragraph:—

"The committee have endeavoured to present such a detail of the doings of the Brighton Bank, as would enable the Legislature to judge of the propriety or impropriety of the conduct of that institution.—They regret that they are constrained to express their opinion, that the said bank originated in error, and their subsequent proceedings have been without regard to the conditions imposed on them by their charter: and that the said corporation have exceeded the powers granted them, and have failed to comply with the rules, restrictions, and conditions required by their act of incorporation, and as a consequence thereof, the "Act to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Brighton Bank," should be declared to be vacated and void."

A communication from Mr. Huntington, (President of the Bank) states, that the bills will be promptly redeemed at the Bank, or at the Suffolk Bank in Boston.

NAVAL PEACE ESTABLISHMENT. The plan for a Naval Peace Establishment, reported to Congress on the 18th inst. by the Secretary of the Navy, through Mr. Hayne, embraces six provisions, of which the following is a synopsis. The officers of the Navy shall consist of no less than 1 Vice-Admiral, 2 Rear-Admirals, 30 Captains, 30 Masters Commandants, 200 Lieutenants, 100 Midshipmen, 35 Surgeons, 50 Assistant Surgeons, 35 Pursers, 10 Sailing-masters, 24 Boatswains, 24 Gunners, 24 carpenters, 10 Sailmakers. The President of the U. S. is authorised, whenever the public service may, in his judgement require it, to increase the number of each of the classes of officers below the rank of Rear Admirals, when in pay, or the pay of officers when employed in actual service, is thus fixed: The Admiral $5,000 per annum; each Rear Admiral, 3,000; each Captain, 2500; each Master Commandant, 1600—the pay of all other officers to be the same as heretofore. The sea pay is to be as follows:—The Admiral, $5000; each Rear Admiral, 3000; each Captain commanding a squadron of 3 frigates and upwards, 3500; a Captain commanding a squadron mounting less than 30 guns, 3000; a Captain commanding a ship of the line, 4000; a Captain commanding a frigate of the first class, 3500; a Captain commanding a frigate of the second class, 3000; a Master Commandant, 2500; a Lieutenant commanding a brig or schooner, 1500; a First Lieutenant of a ship of the line, 1000; a First Lieut. of a frigate 900; a first Lieut. of a sloop of war, 1300; a first Lieut. of a brig or schooner, 1200; a Sailing-master of a ship of the line, 950; a Sailing master of a frigate, 900; a Boatswain, Gunner, Sailmaker, or Carpenter, employed on the line, 700; of a frigate 600; of a sloop of war, 600; a Purser of a ship of the line of the first class, 2300; of a ship of the line, of the second class, 2000; of a frigate, 1600; of a sloop of War, 1600; of a brig or Schooner, 1300; which compensation to the Pursers shall be paid to them in lieu of all perquisites, emoluments, and profits heretofore allowed to them, and the pay of all other officers shall be as heretofore fixed by law.

COURT MARTIALS.—Two Military Court Martials are now convened; one at Philadelphia for the trial of Lieut. Col. Miller, of the Marine Corps. Lieut. Col. Lawson, of the 4th Artillery, is the President of the Court.

The other is convened at Washington, for the trial of Adj. Gen. Jones, and is thus composed, Brig. General Atkinson, (President); Fenwick, M'Neal, Wool, and Arbuckle; Cols. House, Lindsay, Croghan, Lawrence and Morgan; Lieut. Colonels Pinkhead, Worth, and Brooks.

The Boston Courier of Wednesday last, says, "we learn from Washington that the case of Mr. Williams, (Collector at New-Bedford) whose nomination was rejected by the Senate on Wednesday, was reconsidered on Thursday, and referred to a select committee of the Senate."

A false statement has been in newspaper circulation, that the Manufacturers Insurance Company, in Boston, refuse to pay the insurance recovered on Dr. Beecher's Church, recently destroyed by fire. So far from this, it appears, the Company have advertised in the Boston papers for proposals to rebuild the Church.

A Mob assembled around Park Theatre, New-York, on the evening of the Masquerade Ball, and assailed those persons who were entering the Theatre in masquerade dresses. Feathers were pulled from caps, and the window's broken. The watchmen, as stated, declined interfering, on the ground that masquerades were prohibited by law.

TEN AT SACO.—The large Cotton Factory at Saco, and the boarding houses connected with it, were entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon last.—The factory was erected in 1827, was five stories high, and was calculated for 1500 looms.—The Portland Courier states the loss at $100,000, of which $30,000 falls on insurance companies in Boston and New-York, a great part of the remainder on citizens in Boston. Eight, of a block of ten dwelling houses were destroyed, besides the factory and its valuable contents.—Of the amount insured, $10,000 was effected at the Washington Office in Providence; 5,000 at the Manufacturers' Office, and 5,000 at the Franklin Office, in Boston; 5,000 at the Howard Office, and 10,000 at the Manhattan Office, in New-York.

MR. SPRAGUE'S SPEECH.—Our last Washington papers contain a portion of the Speech of Mr. Sprague, of Maine, in the Senate of the U. S. on Mr. Foot's resolution, in answer to Gen. Hayne.—That portion received occupies more than ten columns, and is an eloquent and manly defence of New-England character and principles.

STEAM-BOATS.—The Washington, Capt. Comstock, will leave here on Tuesday next, for New-York.—We learn, that the elegant Steam packets Chancellor Livingston, and Washington, will be connected in the line, the ensuing season.

The splendid new Steam-boat President, Capt. R. S. Bunker, will commence her trips from New-York, next week.

The Rev. BENJAMIN H. PITMAN, formerly of this town, has received a unanimous call from the Congregational Church and Society in Putney, (Vermont) and will be installed on Wednesday next, March 3d.

The New-York Sentinel of Saturday last, states, that at a meeting of the friends of civil and religious liberty in that city, RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky, was nominated as the most proper person for the next President of the U. S. and "is now submitted to the public as the People's Candidate!"

Jail breaking.—Ten prisoners escaped from Bridewell, New-York, early on Friday morning, from an east window in the second story, having cut six bars, an inch through, with saws made of case knives. Nine other prisoners in the room remained behind; but they were sworn to secrecy on the bible.—Gallagher, charged with piracy and mutiny in the Pacific, was the ringleader, and threatened to cut the throat of any one who gave an alarm.

Up to the last dates from all parts of Europe, there was no abatement in the severity of the winter. The Canals at Liverpool were still closed on the 16th ult. We have a letter from Marseilles, dated 31st Dec. which states, "The cold is intense, the thermometer 18 degrees below the freezing point. We have had a fall of snow to the depth of 5 inches. It is feared that the olive trees will suffer. The roads to the north are so obstructed as to be almost impassable. The mail from Paris, which was due four days since, has not yet arrived."

N. Y. Mer. Adver.

It is stated that Christopher Hughes, Esq. lately Charge d' Affaires of the U. S. in the Netherlands, has been nominated to the same post in Sweden, which he formerly filled.

N. E. RUM.—In the London Commercial Report for 1829, it is stated—"The export demand for Rum this year for the Mediterranean markets has been considerable. This increased demand has partly been occasioned by the Act of the Congress of the United States in withholding the Molasses drawback, which has left us the almost exclusive privilege of supplying European markets. Previously New-England Rum was an article of great export to the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Northern nations."

The Washington Telegraph gives an additional list of 20 confirmations by the Senate of appointments in the Customs, none of them those that were likely to excite opposition. Among them are the nominations of Samuel Brown, Naval Officer of Providence District, from Jan. 1830, and John G. Mawney, Surveyor for the port of East Greenwich.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

A letter from our admired countryman Mr. Cooper, lately received, announces a new Novel in preparation, to be called "The Skimmer of the Seas."

Captain Crocker, of the packet ship Pacific, has now completed *one hundred and fifty-two passages* across the Atlantic without having ever met with a serious accident at sea.

Dr. Solomon Bebee, an old and respectable inhabitant of Sullivan, Madison county, (N. Y.) was killed last week, by the collision of two sleighs, as they were attempting to pass on the highway.

The Savannah Republican mentions, that the Green and Pulaski Monument is at last completed. It is a simple obelisk of white marble.

Snow fell in Columbia, South Carolina, on the 6th inst. to the depth of two inches and a half; and the weather was severely cold.

Andrew O. Spooner, of Boston, a worthy young man, was killed in that place, the 16th, by the falling of a bale of cotton, under which he was passing while some men were engaged in hoisting it into a loft on Gray's wharf.

The small pox prevails in Wilton, Kennebec county, Maine, with fatal effect. Three persons have died with the disease, and fourteen were sick.—The introduction of this disease in a town so far in the interior is remarkable and the origin of it had not been discovered.

A young lady who taught a district school in Dedham, has recovered $866 in the Supreme Court, of a man who attempted to defame her.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—*Monday, Feb. 22d.*
(Reported for the Boston Patriot.)

At Market this day, 220 Beef Cattle, 107 Stores, 360 Sheep, and 349 Swine.—Notwithstanding the unusually limited number of *Beef Cattle* at market to day, business seemed to drag and sales went off rather heavily, occasioned by an attempt on the part of the drovers to raise the price full 50 cts. per cwt. which was met by the purchasers with an obstinate and determined opposition. The Cattle however were all taken and at an advance of about 25 cts. per cwt. on former prices.

Store Cattle dull—*Milch Cows* exceedingly so—we believe that Store Cattle can be purchased as low now as at any time last fall.

Sheep—Very little business done in the Sheep Market to day—of the small number at market, upwards of 100 were not sold—we know not from what cause—all the sales we noticed were these;—1 lot of 50 at $2 25, and 1 do. of 92, at 2 10 per head.

Swine.—The only important transaction in the Swine trade to-day, was the entire lot at Lower Market, at $2 37 1-2 per head—calculated the average weight to be from 65 to 70 lbs. each.

Prices of Wool at Boston, Feb. 24th—American full blood, 38 to 42 cts.; 1-2 do. 33 to 37; 1-4 do. 31 to 33; 1-4 common 29 to 30; lambs' washed 1st qual. 35 to 37; superfine 40 to 42; spinning 1st sort, 29 to 30; 2d do. 25; 3d do. 18 cents.

☞ *CHEMICAL LECTURES.*—Dr. A. P. MOORE's Ninth Lecture will be given on Monday Evening Next, if the weather should be pleasant.—Tickets may be had at Wm. Callahan's.

Newport, Feb. 27.

☞ CONCERT.—A Concert of SACRED MUSIC will be given at the Methodist Chapel on Friday Evening next, March 5th,—after which there will be a Collection taken up for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

MARRIED,

In this Town on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Choules, Mr. James Coddington to Miss Eliza Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Elisha Smith, jun.

DIED,

In this Town on Tuesday last, Mr. Benjamin Brenton, at the advanced age of XCIII years.—His ancestor was William Brenton, and like Wm. Coddington, whom he accompanied, he was a rich merchant of Boston, and both came here as the friends and adherents of Mrs. Hutchinson.

The Brenton family were early purchasers of the most fertile parts of this fertile Island—they kept up their correspondence with their friends in England, retained property there, and as it appears, assisted that true friend of religious liberty, Dr. John Clarke, in his pecuniary difficulties, when he was detained in England, laboring for the procurement of our Charter of 1663.

A descendant of the original Wm. Brenton, the great uncle of the deceased, was appointed Surveyor General (we believe of the New-England Provinces) in the reign of William & Mary; and the deceased, in 1758, was an Officer in the Provincial Regiment sent from Rhode-Island as a reinforcement to the troops then besieging Louisburg.

Jahleel Brenton, brother of the deceased, was an Officer in the English Navy, and died an Admiral. His Nephew, the present Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton, distinguished himself as a brave officer, and has received high honors.—Another nephew, Capt. Edward Brenton, besides being himself a brave and meritorious Officer, has added to his own merits that of a correct and candid writer. He is the author of the British Naval History, &c. published a few years since.

At Hartford, (Con.) on the 17th inst. Mr. George J. Patten, aged 57 years, brother of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Patten, of this town.—He was for many years a celebrated Instructor in that City.

At Beaufort, (S. C.) on the 5th inst. Mrs. Jane Graham, wife of the Rev. James Graham, Pastor of the Baptist Church in that place, aged 32 years.

At Marseilles Jan. 2d, Nathaniel H. Carter, Esq. of New-York, for some years past conspicuous as a scholar and writer.

In this Town on Monday morning last, Mrs. Ann T. Vinson, wife of Mr. Samuel W. Vinson, aged 55 years.—"In the opinion of numerous surviving friends, she gave the best of evidence for several years of having found by happy experience, that the "ways of wisdom are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."—She looked forward to her exchange of worlds with submissive desire, and firm confidence in the Almighty Redeemer,—and said by her example.

"Friends of Jesus cease to mourn,
Press onward for the prize;
Soon the Saviour will return,
Triumphant in the skies.
Yet a season and you know,
Happy entrance will be given;
All your sorrows left below,
And Earth exchang'd for Heaven."

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1830. FEBRUARY	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water	Moon sets.
27 Saturday	6 27	5 33	11 38	11 9
28 Sunday	6 26	5 34	aft.32	morn.
March 1, Mon'y	6 25	5 35	1 27	0 16
2 Tuesday	6 24	5 36	2 21	1 18
3 Wednesday	6 23	5 37	3 14	2 15
4 Thursday	6 22	5 38	4 5	3 6
5 Friday	6 21	5 39	4 56	3 53

Moon's First Quarter 1st day, 3h. 17 m in the Afternoon.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Feb. 20.—Brig Hannah, Bartlett, of Plymouth, Ms. 34 days from St. Pierres bound to Boston, having been blown off from Cape Cod twice in the late gales.—[The Hannah sailed again same day.

Sunday, Feb. 21.—Sloop Collector, Heath, 18 hours from New-York for Providence.

Sloop Amity, Munro, 2 days from New-York for Providence.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.—Sloop Albany, Vars, 2 days from New-York for Providence.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.—Revenue Cutter Eagle, Mather, from Tarpaulin Cove.—Left the Cove this morning in co. with schr Mirror, Bassett, and sloop Rapid, Wheeler, both from Boston for New-York.—Boarded in the Sound Feb. 21, ship Lotus, 170 days from Calcutta to Salem, and brig Fides, 78 days from Cadiz for do.—Feb. 22d, Ship Casco, Shute, from Havana, via New-York for Portland.—Feb. 23d, Brig Georgiana, Thatcher, from Boston for Philadelphia; schr Juno, 2 days from do for New-York; and schr Union, Read, 4 days from Norfolk for Boston.

Sch'r Milo, Hunt, 6 days from Fredericksburgh for Providence.

CLEARED,

Sch'r Jane, Marshall, Havana
Sloop Albany, Vars, Providence

MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Providence on Wednesday, Brig Laurel, Sheldon, 17 days from New Orleans.—Passed in the river, 10 miles below the city, Brig Sarah Lee, Seabury, from Providence; Feb. 7th, Sloop Niagara, Bigley, for Providence, aground on the bar, having left the city the day before.—Brig Mary Ann, Norris, for Havana, had sailed.

Below New-Orleans Feb. 8th, Brig Adams, Burroughs, 14 days from Havana.

At Havana Jan. 28th, Sch'r Minos, Dennis, 18 days from this port; brig William, Taylor, from New-Orleans; Noble, Littlefield, waiting freight.

REMNANTS, &C.

John B. Newton,

HAVING just finished his Annual account of Stock offers for Sale lots of REMNANTS of all kinds, at almost nothing. *A L S O,*

An excellent Assortment of GOODS, at very reduced prices.

Newport, Feb. 27.

NOTICE,

THE Commissioners give notice, that there are at the ASYLUM, several BOYS and GIRLS, of a suitable age to be bound out.—Any one that is in want of either, will make application to Mr. ISAAC TAGGART, Overseer of the Poor.

Newport, Feb. 27.

☞ NOTICE,

At a Town-Council, holden at Newport, February 19th 1830.

IT WAS ORDERED, That all Tavern-Keepers, Confectioners, Keepers of Victualling and Oyster Cellars, and all other Retailers of Spirituous Liquors in less quantity than Ten Gallons, call at the Clerks' Office forthwith and take their Licenses, agreeably to the Act of the General Assembly, passed at their January Session, 1830.

A True Copy:—Witness,

B. B. HOWLAND, *Council-Clerk.*

Groton Mo. Lottery, cl. 17

DRAWS THIS DAY,

$10,000 high'st prize

Tickets $4—Parts in proportion.

Grand State Lottery, cl. 11

DRAWS ON MONDAY,

$5,000 highest prize

Tickets $4—Parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,
Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office of

J. C. SHAW.

DRAWN NUMBERS,

In Connecticut Lottery, No. 4.
56 40 4 19 1 43 48 26 24
In Consol Grand State, No. 7, extra.
48 35 24 14 46 56 31 20 19
In Maine State Lottery, class 3
59 17 46 49 23 22 32 39 7
In Cons. Gr. State Lot. No. 1.
50 9 28 48 32 8 44 59 20 39

☞ Comb. 15 27 28 in R. I. Lottery, 3d Class, came up a Prize of **$4000**—One Quarter of which was sold at this Office.

ALSO, Comb. 1 28 39 in Connecticut Lottery, came up a Prize of **100** Dollars, and was sold in a whole ticket at this Office.

Newport, Feb. 27.

FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers to Let his FARM in Middletown, consisting of about 130 Acres in prime order.—for the ensuing Year, on Shares, to commence in March next.—An experienced Farmer, with a small family, would be preferred, but none need apply, unless they can bring good recommendations for industry and integrity.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Feb. 20.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

CHARLES T. HAZARD, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, has assigned to me all his property for the benefit of his Creditors; they are therefore requested to present their Claims as soon as may be.—The Debtors of said HAZARD will make immediate payment to

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Assignee.*

Newport, Feb. 3, 1830.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed on the Estate of JANE DEBLOIS, late of Newport, dec. will hold their final meeting at the Office of N. G. Boss, Esq. on *Saturday*, the 6th of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

JOSEPH SANFORD,
ADAM S. COE,
STEPHEN A. ROBINSON } *Commis'rs.*

Newport, Feb 6

AUCTIONS.

Stock, &c. at Auction.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1830.

At 4 o'clock P. M. will be Sold at Auction at the residence of NATHAN BROWNELL, *about one mile from Newport, (if fair, if not the first fair day after.)*

A QUANTITY of Hay, Oats, &c.; a number of Cows and pigs; about 150 load of manure; one ox cart, one wagon and harness, one sleigh; ploughs and harrows; and a number of out-buildings.—*Also,* About 70 bushels of Pumpkin potatoes, besides a quantity of articles which will be specified on the day of sale.—Conditions at the Sale.

WM. LOVEL, *Auc'r.*

Newport, Feb 27.

TO LET AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, March 13, 1830, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises, for the term of One Year,

THE Dwelling House and other buildings, now the residence of ASA SHAW, head of Broad Street.—*Also,* Will be Sold at the same time and place, a variety of Household Furniture, one pair of Oxen, six Cows and some young Stock.—Conditions at the Sale.

GEORGE C. SHAW, *Auc'r.*

Newport, Feb. 27.

On MONDAY, March 15, 1830, at 4 o'clock P. M. will be LET at Auction on the premises for the term of One Year,

THE Estate in Middletown, now occupied by *Sprague Dawson*, under a mortgage to the Subscriber. Conditions made known at the time and place.

I. BAILEY HALL.

Middletown, Feb. 26.

ON SATURDAY, *March 20, 1830, at 4 o'clock P. M. will be LET at Auction on the premises (if not previously Let by private contract)*

THE front Store in Thames-Street, with the Counting-room back, formerly occupied by the late firm of Gibbs & Channing.—The Store is completely fitted for a Dry Goods store. For further particulars, enquire of

ELIJAH SHERMAN.

Newport, Feb. 27.

Steam-Boat Washington.

THE WASHINGTON, Capt. Comstock, will leave Providence and Newport, on NEXT TUESDAY NEXT March 2d.—Fare from Newport, $2.

Feb. 27, 1830.

Groton Mo Lottery, cl. 17

DRAWS ON THIS DAY,

$10,000 high't prize

Tickets $4—Parts in proportion.

Grand State Lottery, cl. 11

DRAWS ON MONDAY,

$5,000 highest prize

Tickets $4—Parts in proportion.

Tickets and parts,

May be had at the Lottery Office of

S. CAHOONE,

DRAWN NUMBERS,

In Connecticut Lottery, No. 4.
56 40 4 19 1 43 48 26 24
In Consol. Grand State, No. 7
48 35 24 14 46 56 31 20 19
In Cons. Gr. St. Lottery, No. 1.
50 9 28 48 32 8 44 59 20 39
In R. I. State Lottery, No. 6.
7 5 55 21 59 40 16 12 1 35
In Groton Monument, No. 15
38 29 40 42 12 3 59 31 27

☞ Com. 5 46 47 in R. I. Consol Lottery, No. 46 came up a Prize of **$1280**—and was sold in a Quarter Ticket at the Office of

S. CAHOONE.

Newport, Feb. 27.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the estate of

CAPT. DANIEL AUSTIN,

late of Newport, mariner, dec'd, represented insolvent, and six months from the 4th day of Feb. being allowed for receiving claims, we will attend at B. B. Howland's Office on the two first Saturdays in June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of executing the duties of the commission.

ISAAC TAGGART,
GEORGE C. SHAW,
B. B. HOWLAND } *Comm'rs.*

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Feb. 26, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the late Firm of S. & G. BOWEN, are requested to present them for settlement; and all indebted to said Firm, to make immediate payment to

GEORGE BOWEN,
Surviving Partner.

Newport, Oct. 3, 1829.

B. H. WILBOR,

Opposite Major H. Bull's, Broad St

OFFERS FOR SALE,

AN Extensive Assortment of Articles, among which are:—Wares of all kinds—GROCERIES—LIQUORS—SHOES—SEEDS—Window Glass. Oils, Paints, Pot Ash, Utensils of Husbandry, &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

PAPER-HANGINGS

WITH A GREAT NUMBER OF OTHER ARTICLE

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY,

As can be found in any Grocery in Newport—all of which he will sell by retail, or by the quantity, on terms the most reasonable and accommodating.

NEW BUTTER.

Received from a selection of the neatest Farmers, and made *exclusively* for his own use and disposal.

Newport, April 18.

NEW STORE

Connected with the Sloop *ALBANY*,

JUST OPENED BY

Wm. & John Vars,

O[illegible] LER'S WHARF,

Where they intend keeping constantly on hand [illegible]esale and Retail,

FLOUR and Grain of all kinds—Albany Ale—No. 1 Mackerel—Butter, Cheese, Salt—New-York Crackers by the barrel,—and *GROCERIES IN G[illegible]RAL.*—Also, Schuylkill COAL [illegible] quantities to suit purchasers.

Newport, Oct. 24.

The Sloop ALBANY,

HAS just arrived, with a fresh Supply of Flour Corn, Shagbarks, Spitzenberg Apples —*Also*. A quantity of Meal ground in a flour mill ; Butter by the keg ; first quality Cheese ; Buckwheat Flour by the half bbl. ; a lot of Smoked Beef, &c.—*For Sale, by*

Wm. & J. VARS.

Newport, Dec. 5.

WOOL CARDING, AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE Subscriber informs his old Customers and the public, that he continues, at his manufacturing establishment in Portsmouth, to Card Sheep's Wool of all grades.

CLOTH DRESSING.

He continues to *Dye and Dress* Woollen Cloths of every description, with real *Indigo Blue*, and all other colors required.

He will also manufacture Wool into Yarn or Cloth, which will be done with despatch, in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

☞ Articles intended to be sent to the Factory, may be left with *Job Sherman*, *[illegible] Knowles*, Chase's wharf, in Newport ; *Sanford Almy*, Little-Compton ; *Peleg Cory*, Tiverton ; or *Jeremiah Gifford*, Bristol-ferry.

Portsmouth, June 4, 1829

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the UNION FACTORY, Portsmouth, R. I. (formerly occupied by *Moses Lawton*) where they are ready to attend to those who will please to favor them with their custom, in Carding Wool, or Colouring and Dressing Cloth, in all its various branches, at the customary prices.—Wool will also be taken and manufactured into Yarn or Cloth, on reasonable terms at short notice.—They have confidence in believing, their long experience in manufacturing at different Factories, has rendered them a knowledge of the business sufficient to give universal satisfaction.

Goods intended for the Factory, may be left with Edward Stanhope, Broad-street, or R. R Carr, Ferry-wharf, Newport ; George Lawton Tiverton, and Jeremiah Gifford, Bristol ferry where they will be taken by the Subscribers and returned.

LEWIS GRINNELL, jun.
DAVID BAKER.

Portsmouth, April 3.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive the [illegible] Creditors against the estate of

MAJOR BENJAMIN WATSON,

late of said Newport, dec. represented insolvent, and [illegible] months from the date hereof [illegible] allowed for receiving claims, we will attend on the last Saturdays in March, April, [illegible] and June, at 2 o'clock P. M. for purpose aforesaid.

Jonathan T. Almy,
Samuel Carr, } *Comm'rs.*
William J. Tilley.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

Samuel Watson, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Feb. 1, 1830.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton Commissioners to receive the claims [illegible] against the estate of

MARGARET BARKER,

late of [illegible], dec. represented insolvent, [illegible] they are make out, do hereby give notice, that six months from the 4th day of Jan. 1830, are allowed to the creditors of said Estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at the House of Richard [illegible] said Tiverton, on the first Saturdays in June and July, from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of [illegible] examining said claims.

Samuel Seabury,
[illegible] } *Comm'rs.*
Richard Fish

Tiverton, Jan. 28, 1830.

ISAAC GOULD,

No. 176 Thames Street.

HAS just received a lot of very cheap GOODS, mostly purchased at auction, among which are.

Black, blue, olive, bottle green, and mixt Broadcloths, some of which are stout for Surtout Coats—an assortment of Cassimeres,

Goat's hair Camblets,
Worsted ditto,
Merino Circassians,
Kerseys, Flannels and Bockings,
Ladies Habit Cloths,
Extra Buck skin Gloves,
Beaver ditto cheap,
Fashionable Vestings,
Extra Gilt Buttons,
Figured ditto for Ladies Dresses,
Lillibridge's Composition Stocks,
Chestermans Improved Suspenders,

ALSO, Extra fine bleached Shirtings, and Brown do. very cheap by the piece.

All of which will be sold at a small advance for cash.

Newport Nov. 7.

To Let,

And Possession given on 1st of April next,

A FARM situated in the town of Plainfield, Windham county, (Conn.) about 30 rods from the Academy, on the Turnpike road leading from Providence to Windham, containing about 240 Acres of choice land, well proportioned for meadow, pasture, plough and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, two barns, and other out houses.—Said Farm is well watered and abundantly supplied with Orchards.—For terms, apply to

DAVID KING.

Newport, Jan. 16. 1830.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the 25th March

THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House in Broad-Street, formerly belonging to *David Williams*, deceased.—The House is in good order, and has a large Garden, with fruit trees, &c.—*ALSO*, A Shop, and one other Building adjoining, will be Let, either separate, or with the House.—For further particulars and terms, apply to Edward Stanhope, in Newport, or to

JAMES CHASE.

Portsmouth, Feb. 12.

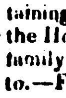
To Let,

THAT large and convenient SHOP, No. 126, Thames Street, formerly occupied by *N. Geffroy* as a Jewelry Store ; it has two large double bow windows, with counters and glass cases, and shelves on the sides.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House now occupied by N. Geffroy, containing two rooms on the lower floor, with fire places, and seven chambers ; with a garden, well of water, and rain water cistern ; and a two-story work shop in the yard, containing two fire places.—Possession of the House will be given as soon as the family can procure a house to remove to.—For terms, apply to

THOMAS BUSH.

Newport, August 8.

For Sale, or to Let,



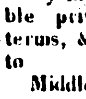
THAT pleasantly situated FARM in Portsmouth, on the west side of the Island, about 6 miles from Newport, (formerly called the Shrieve, or Johnston place) containing about 50 Acres of good Land, with a two-story Dwelling-House, new barn, and other out buildings thereon, and two valuable orchards. The Farm is bounded by the west shore, and has a valuable privilege for sea manure.—For terms, &c. which will be liberal, apply to

JAMES CHACE.

Middletown, 2d of 1st mo. 1830.

TO LET.

From the 25th of March next,



A FARM on Boston-Neck, containing over 200 Acres, (with as good, if not the best privilege of sea-weed of any farm in the State.) [illegible] move into a part of the House immediately ; also have a part of the Farm if they wish

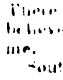
GEO. P. HAZARD.

P. S.—Last Year, some persons reported the Farm was Let, to answer their own purpose. Therefore it is wished that no person will again believe that it is Let, until they know it from me.

G. P. H.

South-Kingstown, Sept. 10, 1829.

FOR SALE.



A FARM in Middletown R. I. situated on the East Road, 2 1-2 miles from Newport, and adjoining the Farm of Wm. Bailey, Esq. containing about 50 Acres of good Land, which produced last season from 50 to 60 Bushels of Corn to the Acre.—On the premises there is a handsome convenient Two-story Dwelling-House, a large Barn, Crib and Coach house, and other out buildings in good repair ; a well of excellent water near the door and the Farm is one of the pleasantest situations on Rhode-Island.—There is on the Farm an excellent young Orchard of Fruit Trees, consisting of apples, peaches, plums cherries, &c. with some ornamental trees, and about 2000 button wood trees.—The Farm is well watered by ponds, &c. and fenced with good stone wall.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on the Subscriber, at the Rhode-Island Bank house.

CHRIS. A. SWEET

Newport, January 31.

25,000 Large Skeins of Sewing SILK, a little *tangled* are going at the steam rate of One Cent the Skein, at **TILLEY'S.**

Newport, Feb. 6.

HEMP, IRON, &C.

ST. Petersburgh Clean and outshot HEMP.—P. S. I. IRON.—Brown Havana Sugar.—New-Orleans and Havana Molasses—Cuba Honey.—Russian Quills. *For Sale by*

ROBERT ROGERS, jr.

Bristol, Nov 7, 1829.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Newport, sc.—Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5th, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of THOMAS STACEY, jr. of Newport, Grocer, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to shew cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Thomas Stacey, Jun. for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1828, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of STEPHEN H. CAHOONE, of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to shew cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of said S. H. Cahoone, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1828, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of DANIEL ANDERSON of Newport, Ropemaker, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to shew cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Anderson, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January, A. D. 1828, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of NICHOLAS ALGER, of Newport, Ropemaker, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to shew cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Alger, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1828, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH W. MARSH, of Newport, Chairmaker, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to shew cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Marsh for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1828, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of SAMUEL J. MARSH, of Newport, Chairmaker, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to shew cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Marsh, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed in January, A. D. 1828, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of HENRY TEW, of Newport, mariner, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport, on the first Monday of March next, to shew cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Henry Tew, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January, A. D. 1828, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of MOSES BARLOW, of Newport, labourer, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, on the first Monday of March next, to shew cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Barlow for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed in January A. D. 1828, ought not to be granted

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of MARTIN HORTON of Newport, labourer, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, on the first Monday in March next, to shew cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Horton, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January, A. D. 1828, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of PARDON GRAY, of Tiverton, in the county of Newport, Esq are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to shew cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Pardon Gray, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of insolvent Debtors," passed in January, A. D. 1828, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Newport, sc.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 15, 1830.*

WHEREAS Mary S. Hunter, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Wife of Andrew Hunter, of said Newport, mariner, has this day filed in said Office her petition, praying for the reasons therein stated, that the marriage covenant subsisting between her, and the said Andrew might be dissolved, and a decree of Divorce promulgated.—This is therefore to notify the said Andrew, to appear before said Court, to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, and shew cause, if (any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted,

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

JAMES MUMFORD,

No. 99, THAMES-STREET.

HAS just received from New-York, an extensive Assortment of *FALL & WINTER GOODS*, which he is selling very low, among which are:—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Peliss Cloths, merino Circassians of different shades, plaid Camblets ; French, English and American Calicoes, very handsome ; Valencia shawls ; Scotch plaids ; Presidential and furniture chintz ; black and white merino hdkfs. ; ribbed and plain women's worsted hose ; black and colored English ginghams ; point and rose Blankets ; rich black florence lutestrings ; Scotch and swiss Muslin ; black, brown, green and blue bombazets ; silk & worsted braids and cords ; red, green, yellow and white English flannels ; Russia Diapers ; bang-up-cord ; drab kerseys—and as general an Assortment as can be found in a Dry Goods Store, and will be sold as low as can be bought at any store in town.

ALSO, A superior assortment of Domestic bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting chex and bedticking.

Newport, Dec 5.

Wm. L. Melville,

TIN PLATE WORKER,

No. 162, Thames-Street.

CONTINUES to carry on the above Business as usual, and keeps constantly on hand, a general Assortment of TIN WARE, and other articles in his line, to suit the market, and positively will sell them as low as can be purchased in the State, not excepting of Pedlars ; those who wish to encourage their own townsman, will do well to call and satisfy themselves of the truth of this assertion.

Merchants, and Pedlars can be supplied at wholesale, as low as can be purchased in the United States.—Old Pewter, Lead, Copper, Brass, and Rags, taken in preference to Cash.

Newport, March 21.

REMOVAL.

JAMES FALES,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has Removed to the house formerly occupied [illegible] Capt. John Coggeshall, next north of Mr. G. Engs, where he will continue to carry on the Clock and Watch making business, in all its different branches.

N. B.—He repairs Compasses, Quadrants Guns, and executes all other kinds of jobs connected with his profession.

Newport, August 8.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 1, 1830.

THE Administration Account on the Estate of Elizabeth Huntington, dec. was presented for settlement, and for allowance.—It is Ordered thereon, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the Newport Mercury, to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard. *Witness,*

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 1, 1830.

THE Executor's first Account on the Estate of Benjamin B. Mumford, late of Newport, deceased, was presented for settlement and allowance,—It is ordered thereon, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the State-House in Newport on the first Monday of March next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

Witness,

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 3, 1830

THE Executor's Account on the Estate of Joseph Lyon, late of Newport, deceased, was presented for settlement and allowance.—It is ordered thereon, that the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the State-House in Newport on the first Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

Witness,

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 1, 1830.

WHEREAS application was this day made for Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM CROOKE, late of Newport, Merchant, dec. and the consideration thereof was referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place, and they shall be heard.

By Order,

B. B HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 1, 1830.

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL OXX, late of Newport, housewright, dec. was presented for Probate and Letters Testamentary thereon.—It is ordered, that the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

WITNESS,

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 1, 1830

WHEREAS application was this day made for Administration on the Estate of ELIZABETH HOSIER, late of Newport, dec and the consideration thereof was referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the State House in Newport, on the first Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place, and they shall be heard. *Witness,*

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Commission Store.

J. W. EDDY offers his services to the public as an Auction and Commission Merchant. Unexceptionable reference given. Orders respectfully solicited.

In store, a variety of goods at reduced prices.

☞ The highest price given for Old Iron, Junk, &c.

Newport, Jan. 16.

Hay Press for Sale,

IN complete order to set at work immediately.—The above Press is the most approved of any ever in this State, and will be sold low if applied for soon.

H. G. MUMFORD,

Corner of Canal & Steeple-streets.

Providence, Nov. 10.

Loaf & lump Sugar.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Mr. *J. W. Archibold*, of New-York, Sugar-Refiner, his Agent for vending *Loaf & Lump SUGAR* in Newport, he will keep constantly, and has now on hand, all the qualities by him manufactured, which will be sold by the Box or Bbl. delivered here free of charges, at the New-York prices and credit.

JOSIAH C. SHAW,

Agent for J. W. Archibold.

Newport, Nov. 28.

MAYNARD & NOYES' INK POWDER, AND LIQUID INK.—*Ten years trial* has established in the public mind the superior reputation of these articles, and the character of the Ink for *beauty* and *permanency* of color is fully attested by the best judges.

Office Bank U. S. Middletown, Oct. 17, 1823.

The Ink Powder of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes has been used for some time in this office, and I can cheerfully recommend it as superior to any I have heretofore used.

J P. BURNHA Cashier.

Patriotic Bank, Washington City, April 10. 1824.

Messrs Maynard & Noyes.—Gentlemen, For the last year I have been using your Black Ink, I have been much pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving *permanency* to their writing.

O. CARR, Cashier.

Post-Office, N. Y. City, March 19. 1827.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes,—Gentlemen, In answer to your request respecting the Ink that has been used in this Office, I state with pleasure, that your Writing Ink is much approved of, and I recommend it as a first rate article to every one who is desirous of using *good black Writing Ink.*

I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THEODORE BAILEY, P. M.

☞ The above is for Sale by Wm. & J. H. Barber, Wm. Callahan, and R. R. Hazard, in Newport.

January 9, 1830.

DUMFRIES' VERY HIGHLY APPROVED

☞ **EYE WATER**

THIS safe and powerful wash for *sore* or *inflamed* Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations of that delicate organ yield to this highly approved Eye Water which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary. In cases of years standing the most unexpected relief has been received after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed. *Weakness, soreness*, and other complaints of the Eyes, proceeding from *colds*, have been permanently removed. Those who use it pronounce it to be the best preparation for these complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation. *Price 25 cents per bottle.*

A L S O,

☞ The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE Pills, which give *immediate relief*, without the least injury to the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies known for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box.

*** Prepared from the original *MS. Recipe* of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. Kidder, his *immediate successor* and the *sole proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting-room over No. 97. (formerly called No. 70) corner of Court and Hanover streets, Boston, and retail by his special appointment, by

A. P. MOORE,

Market-Square, Newport, R. I.

☞ Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. Kidder, on the outside printed wrapper.

Newport, Feb. 13.

VEGETABLE CERATE

HAIR Restorative and preservative Vegetable Cerate ; simple in its nature and wonderful in its operation. The important discovery of a Vegetable substance capable of restoring and preserving the Hair was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity, nor the disposition to practice deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, and not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the neatest lustre and loveliness of it imaginable ; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal of a vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair ; these, like many other organs of the animal body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

☞ The above Cerate is for Sale at the Office as Agents for the Proprietor.

Newport, June 6.